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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Gregory P. Fitzpatrick

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EXAMINER

DANIEL JR, WILLIE J

ART UNIT

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/919,391	<b>Applicant(s)</b> FITZPATRICK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> WILLIE J. DANIEL JR	<b>Art Unit</b> 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7-10,12,13,15,16 and 18-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7-10,12,13,15,16 and 18-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 01 February 2008. **Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-10, 12-13, 15-16, and 18-20** are now pending in the present application and **claims 3, 6, 11, 14, 17, and 21-22** are cancelled. This office action is made **Non-Final**.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01 February 2008 has been entered.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. The objections applied to the claims are withdrawn, as the proposed claim corrections are approved.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-10, 12-13, and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rignell et al.** (hereinafter Rignell) (**US 5,818,920**) in view of **Labban (US 6,574,486 B1)**, **Seppo (GB 2284965 A)**, and **Wang et al.** (hereinafter Wang) (**US 6,934,543 B2**).

Regarding **claim 1**, Rignell discloses a method for providing call which reads on the claimed “message” recipient local information (see abstract; col. 3, lines 28-50; Figs. 1-3) comprising the steps of:

identifying an attempt to send a mobile call which reads on the claimed “mobile message” from a sending party (e.g., subscriber A) to a receiving handheld terminal (C) which reads on the claimed “device” of a receiving party (e.g., subscriber C) (see col. 5, lines 5-21);

responsive to said identifying step, retrieving information local to said receiving party (C) (see col. 5, lines 15-19; Fig. 3), where the local information is the time and time zone of the receiving handheld device,

wherein said local information comprises a current location (e.g., time zone or geographic area) of said receiving handheld device (C) and information indicating whether said receiving party (C) is not to be disturbed (see col. 7, lines 15-18,21-25; col. 8, lines 5-

8,16-20), where the message for subscriber (C) indicates a filter is active in which the “not to be disturbed” would be inherent to provide restriction of a call during a certain time range as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize;

responsive to said retrieving step, providing said retrieved local information to said sending party (A) (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; Figs. 1-4), where the calling subscriber (A) receives local information (e.g., time zone and local time) of receiving party (C);

responsive to said providing step, querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed and the sending party (A, caller) can have the information provided via a display or voice request in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize whether automatic or a manual operation to provide the requested information. See MPEP § 2144.04(III). [In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)...The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.).]

Rignell does not specifically disclose the features wherein said mobile message is a text message; querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined

local information and said received indication. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message was well known in the art, as taught by Labban.

In the same field of endeavor, Labban discloses the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message (see col. 3, lines 53-59; col. 6, lines 36-39; col. 7, lines 48-62; Figs. 4 “ref. 426”, 6 “ref. 624”), where the wireless telephone is capable of multiple types of calls possible, including a non-voice message type such as SMS.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell and Labban to have the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message, in order to facilitate the ease of use of a cellular telephone by displaying to the user a menu of calling options, as taught by Labban (see col. 2, lines 19-26). The combination of Rignell and Labban inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party was well known in the art, as taught by Seppo.

In the same field of endeavor, Seppo discloses the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see par. bridging pgs. 6-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo to have the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party, in order to provide a method for providing a user of a first telephone with the time of day within a geographical area corresponding to a second telephone, as taught by Seppo (see pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> full par.). The combination of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo does not specifically disclose having the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication. However, the examiner maintains that the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication was well known in the art, as taught by Wang.

In the same field of endeavor, Wang discloses the features receiving an indication from said sending party (MS A) that the message is urgent (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B);

determining whether to send an alert signal (e.g., call) to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication (see col. 3, lines 38-49; col. 6, lines 21-29,31-33; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B). As further support, Wang at the least further discloses the feature wherein said location information indicates whether said receiving party is not to be disturbed (e.g., inconvenient) (see col. 3, lines 34-38; Figs. 2 “ref. 206” and 4); the mobile subscriber unit receives a text message (see col. 6, lines 31-33), where the mobile subscriber unit displays a text message which indicates the capabilities of transmit/receive text messages, and determining whether said current location information is to be displayed (see col. 8, lines 17-22); querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang to have the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication, in order to filter incoming call, such that mobile calls are not established during a time which is inconvenient for the called



mobile subscriber unless the call is an emergency call, as taught by Wang (see col. 1, lines 22-25,28-29).

Regarding **claim 2**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Rignell further discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein said local information further comprises information selected from the group consisting of a time, date, and day where said receiving handheld device (C) is located (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; Figs. 1-4), where the local information is the local time of day and the time zone that the receiving handheld device is located.

Regarding **claim 4**, Rignell discloses a method for providing message recipient local information (see abstract; col. 7, lines 6-25; Figs. 2-3) comprising the steps of:

initiating a mobile message (call) between a sending party (A) and a receiving handheld device (B) of a receiving party (e.g., subscriber B) (see col. 7, lines 6-25; Fig. 3);

receiving local information for said receiving handheld device (B) from a service provider which services said receiving handheld device (B) (see col. 7, lines 15-18; col. 4, lines 60-64; Fig. 3), where the local information is provided in which the “service provider” would be inherent to provide call communication between subscriber A and B via communication system (10) as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognized,

wherein said local information comprises a current location (e.g., time zone or geographic area) of said receiving handheld device (B) and information indicating whether said receiving party (B) is not to be disturbed (see col. 7, lines 15-18,21-25; col. 8, lines 5-

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8,16-20), where the message for subscriber (B) indicates a filter is active in which the “not to be disturbed” would be inherent to provide restriction of a call during a certain time range as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognized);

querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed and the sending party (A, caller) can have the information provided via a display or voice request in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize whether automatic or a manual operation to provide the requested information. See MPEP § 2144.04(III). [In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)...The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.).];

processing said mobile message (call) based on said received local information (see col. 7, lines 15-25; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; Figs. 1-4), where the call would be processed by the calling subscriber according to the local information of the called subscriber. Rignell does not specifically disclose the features wherein said mobile message is a text message; querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing. However, the examiner maintains

that the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message was well known in the art, as taught by Labban.

Labban further discloses the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message (see col. 3, lines 53-59; col. 6, lines 36-39; col. 7, lines 48-62; Figs. 4 “ref. 426”, 6 “ref. 624”), where the wireless telephone is capable of multiple types of calls possible, including a non-voice message type such as SMS.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell and Labban to have the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message, in order to facilitate the ease of use of a cellular telephone by displaying to the user a menu of calling options, as taught by Labban (see col. 2, lines 19-26). The combination of Rignell and Labban inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party was well known in the art, as taught by Seppo.

Seppo further discloses the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see par. bridging pgs. 6-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo to have the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party, in order to provide a method for providing a user of a first telephone with the time of day within a geographical area corresponding to a second telephone, as taught by Seppo (see pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> full par.). The combination of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo does not specifically disclose having the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing. However, the examiner maintains that the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing was well known in the art, as taught by Wang.

Wang further discloses the features receiving an indication from said sending party (MS A) that the message is urgent (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B);

based on said received local information and said received indication (see col. 6, lines 21-29,31-33; col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B); and

sending an alert signal (e.g., call) to said receiving handheld device according to said processing (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B). As a note, Wang further discloses the feature wherein said location information indicates whether said receiving party is not to be disturbed (e.g., inconvenient) (see col. 3, lines 34-38; Figs. 2 “ref. 206” and 4). As further support, Wang at the least further discloses the feature(s) the mobile subscriber unit receives a text message (see col. 6, lines 31-33), where the mobile subscriber unit displays a text message which indicates the capabilities of transmit/receive text messages; and querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang to have the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing, in order to filter incoming call, such that mobile calls are not established during a time which is inconvenient

for the called mobile subscriber unless the call is an emergency call, as taught by Wang (see col. 1, lines 22-25,28-29).

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 4), in addition Rignell further discloses the method according to claim 4, wherein said local information further comprises information selected from the group consisting of a time, date, and day where said receiving handheld device (B) is located (see col. 7, lines 15-18; col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; Figs. 1-4), where the local information is the local time of day and the time zone that the receiving handheld device is located.

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 4), in addition Rignell further discloses the method according to 4, wherein said processing step comprises, selecting an action from the group of actions consisting of connect which reads on the claimed “sending” said mobile message (call) to said receiving handheld device (B), sending said mobile message (call) to a mail box (e.g., answering machine), and not sending said mobile message (call) (see col. 7, line 18-25; col. 8, lines 23-25; Fig. 3), where the calling subscriber can confirm the call by deciding to connect or terminate or be connected to an answering machine or answering service.

Regarding **claim 8**, Rignell discloses a system for providing location-based recipient information (see abstract; col. 3, lines 28-50; col. 5, lines 5-21; col. 6, line 60 - col. 7, line 25; Figs. 1-4) comprising:

a wireless service provider for providing wireless telephony services to a network of handheld devices (see col. 6, line 60 - col. 7, line 25; Fig. 3);

a notification system configured to provide call recipient information associated with a receiving party in response to an attempt to send a message (call) from a first handheld device associated with a sending party to a second handheld device associated with said a receiving party in said network, said call recipient information comprising current location information (e.g., time zone or geographic area) for said second handheld device, local information acquired from a time source, and receiving party information (see col. 6, line 60 - col. 7, line 5; col. 7, lines 11-15; col. 8, lines 45-47), where the base station, the base station controller, real-time clock, or PSTN is the source that provides the local time as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize,

said receiving party information indicating whether said receiving party (B) is not to be disturbed (see col. 7, lines 15-18,21-25; col. 8, lines 5-8,16-20), where the message for subscriber (B) indicates a filter is active in which the “not to be disturbed” would be inherent to provide restriction of a call during a certain time range as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognized,

wherein said notification system is further configured to query the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed and the sending party (A, caller) can have the information provided via a display or voice request in which there must be a query as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art

would clearly recognize whether automatic or a manual operation to provide the requested information. See MPEP § 2144.04(III). [In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)...The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.).];

wherein said notification system is further configured to acquire said local information prior to sending said message (call) (see col. 6, line 60 - col. 7, line 5; col. 7, lines 11-15; col. 8, lines 45-47), where the base station, the base station controller, real-time clock, or PSTN is the source that provides the local time,

wherein said notification system is yet further configured to delay sending said message (call) until a decision to affirmatively send said mobile message (call) is made by said sending party (A) based on said provided call recipient information (see col. 7, lines 6-25; col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; Fig. 3), where the local information is provided prior to connecting (sending) the call in which the system waits until the subscriber confirms to connection (sending). Rignell does not specifically disclose the features text message; wherein said notification system being still further configured to prompt said sending party to indicate whether the message is urgent, wherein said notification system is further configured to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said indication of said sending party and said local information. However, the examiner maintains that the feature text message was well known in the art, as taught by Labban.



Labban further discloses the feature text message (see col. 3, lines 53-59; col. 6, lines 36-39; col. 7, lines 48-62; Figs. 4 “ref. 426”, 6 “ref. 624”), where the wireless telephone is capable of multiple types of calls possible, including a non-voice message type such as SMS.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell and Labban to have the feature text message, in order to facilitate the ease of use of a cellular telephone by displaying to the user a menu of calling options, as taught by Labban (see col. 2, lines 19-26). The combination of Rignell and Labban inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) query the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; wherein said notification system being still further configured to prompt said sending party to indicate whether the message is urgent, wherein said notification system is further configured to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said indication of said sending party and said local information. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) query the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party was well known in the art, as taught by Seppo.

Seppo further discloses the feature(s) query the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see par. bridging pgs. 6-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo to have the

feature(s) query the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party, in order to provide a method for providing a user of a first telephone with the time of day within a geographical area corresponding to a second telephone, as taught by Seppo (see pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> full par.). The combination of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo does not specifically disclose having the features wherein said notification system being still further configured to prompt said sending party to indicate whether the message is urgent, wherein said notification system is further configured to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said indication of said sending party and said local information. However, the examiner maintains that the features wherein said notification system being still further configured to prompt said sending party to indicate whether the message is urgent, wherein said notification system is further configured to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said indication of said sending party and said local information was well known in the art, as taught by Wang.

Wang further discloses the features

wherein said notification system being still further configured to prompt said sending party (MS A) to indicate whether the message is urgent (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B);

wherein said notification system is further configured to send an alert signal (e.g., call) to said receiving handheld device (MS B) based on said indication of said sending party (MS A) and said local information (see col. 6, lines 21-29,31-33; col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B). As further

support, Wang at the least further discloses the feature(s) said call recipient information comprising local information acquired from a time source and receiving party information (see col. 3, lines 60-63; col. 5, lines 56-65; col. 6, lines 4-18; Figs. 8-9) and said location information indicates whether said receiving party is not to be disturbed (e.g., inconvenient) (see col. 3, lines 34-38; Figs. 2 “ref. 206” and 4); the mobile subscriber unit receives a text message (see col. 6, lines 31-33), where the mobile subscriber unit displays a text message which indicates the capabilities of transmit/receive text messages, and wherein said notification system is further configured to query the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang to have the features wherein said notification system being still further configured to prompt said sending party to indicate whether the message is urgent, wherein said notification system is further configured to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said indication of said sending party and said local information, in order to filter incoming call, such that mobile calls are not established during a time which is inconvenient for the called

mobile subscriber unless the call is an emergency call, as taught by Wang (see col. 1, lines 22-25,28-29).

Regarding **claim 9**, Rignell discloses a computer-readable storage having stored thereon, a computer program having a plurality of code sections, said code sections executable by a computer for causing the computer to perform (see abstract; col. 3, lines 28-50; col. 5, lines 5-21; col. 7, line 6-25; Figs. 1-3) the steps of:

identifying an attempt to send a mobile message (call) from a sending party (A) to a receiving handheld device (C) of a receiving party (see col. 5, lines 5-21);

responsive to said identifying step, retrieving information local to said receiving party (C) (see col. 5, lines 15-19; Fig. 3), where the local information is the time and time zone of the receiving handheld device,

wherein said local information indicates a current location (e.g., time zone or geographic area) of said receiving handheld device and whether said receiving party (B) is not to be disturbed (see col. 7, lines 15-18,21-25; col. 8, lines 5-8,16-20), where the message for subscriber (B) indicates a filter is active in which the “not to be disturbed” would be inherent to provide restriction of a call during a certain time range as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognized;

responsive to said retrieving step, providing said retrieved local information to said sending party (A) (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 7, lines 6-25; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; Fig. 3), where the calling subscriber (A) receives local information (e.g., time zone and local time) of receiving party (C);

responsive to said providing step, querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed and the sending party (A, caller) can have the information provided via a display or voice request in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize whether automatic or a manual operation to provide the requested information. See MPEP § 2144.04(III). [In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)...The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.).]. Rignell does not specifically disclose the features wherein said mobile message is a text message; querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message was well known in the art, as taught by Labban.

Labban further discloses the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message (see col. 3, lines 53-59; col. 6, lines 36-39; col. 7, lines 48-62; Figs. 4 “ref. 426”, 6 “ref. 624”), where the wireless telephone is capable of multiple types of calls possible, including a non-voice message type such as SMS.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell and Labban to have the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message, in order to facilitate the ease of use of a cellular telephone by displaying to the user a menu of calling options, as taught by Labban (see col. 2, lines 19-26). The combination of Rignell and Labban inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party was well known in the art, as taught by Seppo.

Seppo further discloses the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see par. bridging pgs. 6-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo to have the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party, in order to provide a method for providing a user of a first telephone with the time of day within a geographical area corresponding to a second telephone, as taught by Seppo (see

pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> full par.). The combination of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo does not specifically disclose having the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication. However, the examiner maintains that the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication was well known in the art, as taught by Wang.

Wang further discloses the features receiving an indication from said sending party (MS A) that the message is urgent (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B);

determining whether to send an alert signal (e.g., call) to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication (see col. 3, lines 38-49; col. 6, lines 21-29,31-33; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B). As a note, Wang further discloses the feature wherein said location information indicates whether said receiving party is not to be disturbed (e.g., inconvenient) (see col. 3, lines 34-38; Figs. 2 “ref. 206” and 4). As further support, Wang at the least further discloses the feature(s) the mobile subscriber unit receives a text message (see col. 6, lines 31-33), where the mobile subscriber unit displays a text message which indicates the capabilities of transmit/receive text messages; and querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local

information is provided to said sending party (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang to have the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; determining whether to send an alert signal to said receiving handheld device based on said determined local information and said received indication, in order to filter incoming call, such that mobile calls are not established during a time which is inconvenient for the called mobile subscriber unless the call is an emergency call, as taught by Wang (see col. 1, lines 22-25, 28-29).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 9), in addition Rignell further discloses the computer-readable storage according to claim 9, wherein said local information further comprises information selected from the group consisting of a time, date, and day where said receiving handheld device (C) is located (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 7, lines 15-18; Figs. 1-4), where the local information is the local time of day and the time zone that the receiving handheld device is located.

Regarding **claim 12**, Rignell discloses a computer-readable storage having stored thereon, a computer program having a plurality of code sections, said code sections



executable by a computer for causing the computer to perform (see abstract; col. 3, lines 28-50; col. 5, lines 5-21; col. 7, lines 6-25; Figs. 1-3) the steps of:

initiating a mobile message (call) between a sending party (A) and a receiving handheld device (B) of a receiving party (see col. 7, lines 6-25; Fig. 3);

receiving local information for said receiving handheld device from a service provider which services said receiving handheld device (B) (see col. 7, lines 15-18; col. 4, lines 60-64), where the local information is provided in which the service provider would be obvious,

wherein said local information comprises a current location (e.g., time zone or geographic area) of said receiving handheld device and information indicating whether said receiving party (B) is not to be disturbed (see col. 7, lines 15-18, 21-25; col. 8, lines 5-8, 16-20), where the message for subscriber (B) indicates a filter is active in which the “not to be disturbed” would be inherent to provide restriction of a call during a certain time range as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize;

querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed and the sending party (A, caller) can have the information provided via a display or voice request in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize whether automatic or a manual operation to provide the requested information. See MPEP § 2144.04(III). [In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)...The court held that broadly

providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.).];

processing said mobile message (call) based on said received local information (see col. 7, lines 6-25; col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; Fig. 3), where the call would be processed by the calling subscriber according to the local information of the called subscriber. Rignell does not specifically disclose the features wherein said mobile message is a text message; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message was well known in the art, as taught by Labban.

Labban further discloses the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message (see col. 3, lines 53-59; col. 6, lines 36-39; col. 7, lines 48-62; Figs. 4 “ref. 426”, 6 “ref. 624”), where the wireless telephone is capable of multiple types of calls possible, including a non-voice message type such as SMS.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell and Labban to have the feature wherein said mobile message is a text message, in order to facilitate the ease of use of a cellular telephone by displaying to the user a menu of calling options, as taught by Labban (see col. 2, lines 19-26). The combination of Rignell and Labban inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending

party; receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party was well known in the art, as taught by Seppo.

Seppo further discloses the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see par. bridging pgs. 6-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo to have the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party, in order to provide a method for providing a user of a first telephone with the time of day within a geographical area corresponding to a second telephone, as taught by Seppo (see pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> full par.). The combination of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo does not specifically disclose having the feature(s) receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing. However, the examiner maintains that the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received

indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing was well known in the art, as taught by Wang.

Wang further discloses the feature(s)

receiving an indication from said sending party (MS A) that the message is urgent (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B);

based on said received local information and said received indication (see col. 6, lines 21-29,31-33; col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B); and

sending an alert signal (e.g., call) to said receiving handheld device according to said processing (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B). As further support, Wang at the least further discloses the feature(s) wherein said location information indicates whether said receiving party is not to be disturbed (e.g., inconvenient) (see col. 3, lines 34-38; Figs. 2 “ref. 206” and 4); the mobile subscriber unit receives a text message (see col. 6, lines 31-33), where the mobile subscriber unit displays a text message which indicates the capabilities of transmit/receive text messages; and querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided

with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang to have the features receiving an indication from said sending party that the message is urgent; based on said received local information and said received indication; and sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device according to said processing, in order to filter incoming call, such that mobile calls are not established during a time which is inconvenient for the called mobile subscriber unless the call is an emergency call, as taught by Wang (see col. 1, lines 22-25,28-29).

Regarding **claim 13**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 12), in addition Rignell further discloses the computer readable storage according to claim 12, wherein said local information further comprises information selected from the group consisting of a time, date, and day where said receiving handheld device (B) is located (see col. 7, lines 15-18; col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; Figs. 1-4), where the local information is the local time of day and the time zone that the receiving handheld device is located.

Regarding **claim 15**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 12), in addition Rignell further discloses the computer readable storage according to 12, wherein said processing step comprises, selecting an action from the group of actions consisting of sending said mobile message (call) to said receiving handheld device (B), sending said mobile message (call) to a

mail box (e.g., answering machine), and not sending said mobile message (call) (see col. 7, lines 18-25; col. 8, lines 23-25), where the calling subscriber can confirm the call by deciding to connect or terminate or be connected to an answering machine or answering service.

Regarding **claim 22**, the combination of Rignell, Labban, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Rignell further discloses the method of claim 1, said determining step further comprising determining whether to display the current location information when said local information is provided based on a sending party preference (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed in which the preference would be inherent for the information to be displayed so the user can have the option of continuing with the call. As further support in the same field of endeavor, Wang discloses the feature(s) determining whether to display the current location information when said local information is provided based on a sending party preference (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which the prompt would be inherent as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

**Claims 16, 18, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rignell et al.** (hereinafter Rignell) (US 5,818,920) in view of **Seppo (GB 2284965 A)** and **Wang et al.** (hereinafter Wang) (US 6,934,543 B2).

Regarding **claim 16**, Rignell discloses a method for providing subscriber which reads on the claimed “call recipient” local information (see abstract; col. 3, lines 28-50; Figs. 1-3) comprising the steps of:

identifying an attempt to establish a call which reads on the claimed “telephone call” between a calling party (A) and a receiving handheld terminal (C) which reads on the claimed “device” of a called party (e.g., subscriber C) (see col. 5, lines 5-21; col. 4, lines 60-64);

responsive to said identifying step, retrieving information local to said called party (C) (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; Fig. 3), where the local information is the time and time zone of the called party (e.g., subscriber C),

wherein said local information comprises a current location (e.g., time zone or geographic area) of said receiving handheld device and information indicating whether said called party (C) is not to be disturbed (see col. 7, lines 15-18,21-25; col. 8, lines 5-8,16-20), where the message for subscriber (C) indicates a filter is active in which the “not to be disturbed” would be inherent to provide restriction of a call during a certain time range as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognized;

responsive to said retrieving step, providing said retrieved local information to said sending party (A) (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines

64-67; Figs. 1-4), where the calling subscriber (A) receives local information (e.g., time zone and local time) of receiving party (C);

responsive to said providing step, querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 7, lines 15-18), where a determination is made for the information to be displayed and the sending party (A, caller) can have the information provided via a display or voice request in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize whether automatic or a manual operation to provide the requested information. See MPEP § 2144.04(III). [In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)...The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.].];

automatically determining how to process said telephone call based upon said determined local information (e.g., Time Zone 2 or geographic area) and information received from said calling party (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 4, lines 60-64; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; col. 7, lines 56-64, 41-49; Figs. 1-4), where the calling subscriber can confirm or decide whether to complete the connection or discontinue,

wherein said processing comprises, selecting an action from the group of actions consisting of connecting said call to said receiving handheld device (B), connecting said call to a mail box (e.g., answering machine), and not connecting said call (see col. 7, lines 18-25; col. 8, lines 23-25), where the calling subscriber can confirm the call by deciding to connect or terminate or be connected to an answering machine or answering service. As a note,



Rignell further teaches the feature in response to connecting said call to said receiving handheld device, automatically sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device (see col. 7, lines 18-25), where the call is connected in which an alert signal (e.g., ringing tone for a call) would be inherent as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. Also, calls from a subscriber in a non-restricted time are connected in which the automatic determining would be inherent to allow calls such as from the same time zone, important calls, or non-restricted time to be connected as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognized. Rignell inexplicitly discloses having the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party; wherein said information received from said calling party comprises an indication that said message is urgent, and in response to connecting said call to said receiving handheld device, automatically sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party was well known in the art, as taught by Seppo.

Seppo further discloses the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see par. bridging pgs. 6-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Labban, and Seppo to have the feature(s) querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location

information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party, in order to provide a method for providing a user of a first telephone with the time of day within a geographical area corresponding to a second telephone, as taught by Seppo (see pg. 3, 1<sup>st</sup> full par.). The combination of Rignell and Seppo does not specifically disclose having the feature(s) wherein said information received from said calling party comprises an indication that said message is urgent, and in response to connecting said call to said receiving handheld device, automatically sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device. However, the examiner maintains that the features wherein said information received from said calling party comprises an indication that said message is urgent, and in response to connecting said call to said receiving handheld device, automatically sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device was well known in the art, as taught by Wang.

In the same field of endeavor, Wang discloses the features wherein said information received from said calling party (MS A) comprises an indication that said message is urgent (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), and in response to connecting said call to said receiving handheld device (MS B), automatically sending an alert signal (e.g., call) to said receiving handheld device (MS B) (see col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is connected to mobile subscriber unit (B). As further support, Wang at the least further discloses the feature(s) wherein said location information indicates whether said receiving party is not to be disturbed (e.g., inconvenient) (see col. 3, lines 34-38; Figs. 2 “ref. 206” and 4) and process call based on said received local information and said received indication (see col. 6, lines 21-29,31-33; col. 3, lines 38-49; Fig. 2 “ref. 207-210”), where the emergency call is

connected to mobile subscriber unit (B); and querying the sending party as to whether to display the current location information for said receiving party when said local information is provided to said sending party (see col. 8, lines 17-22), where the calling subscriber unit receives a text message in which there must be a querying as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize. For example, a received message is typically provided with a notification such as an alert (e.g., ringing, icon, blinking indicator, etc.) in which the user has to check an inbox to display a text message.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Seppo, and Wang to have the feature(s) wherein said information received from said calling party comprises an indication that said message is urgent, and in response to connecting said call to said receiving handheld device, automatically sending an alert signal to said receiving handheld device, in order to filter incoming call, such that mobile calls are not established during a time which is inconvenient for the called mobile subscriber unless the call is an emergency call, as taught by Wang (see col. 1, lines 22-25, 28-29).

Regarding **claim 18**, the combination of Rignell, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 16), in addition Rignell further discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the local information includes a time, a date, a day, and location (e.g., Time Zone 2 or geographic area) where said receiving device is located (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; Figs. 1-4), where the local information includes the local time of day and the time zone that the receiving handheld device is located in which the date would be inherent which is due to the location and/or time zone of the

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calling device relative to location of receiving device based on the 24 longitudinal divisions (i.e., time zones) for time keeping of the earth.

Regarding **claim 20**, the combination of Rignell, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 16), in addition Rignell further discloses the method of claim 16, the local information includes a location (e.g., Time Zone 2 or geographic area) where said receiving device is located (see col. 5, lines 15-19; col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 6, lines 64-67; col. 7, lines 11-18; Figs. 1-4), where the calling device is informed of the time zone of a receiving device. Time zone is the geographic location or region the receiving device is located in relative to the location of the calling device which is based on the 24 longitudinal divisions (i.e., time zones) for time keeping of the earth.

**Claim 19** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rignell et al.** (hereinafter Rignell) (**US 5,818,920**) in view of **Seppo (GB 2284965 A)** and **Wang et al.** (hereinafter Wang) (**US 6,934,543 B2**) as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of **Moon et al.** (hereinafter Moon) (**US 6,075,992**).

Regarding **claim 19**, the combination of Rignell, Seppo, and Wang discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 16), in addition Rignell further discloses the method of claim 16, further comprising the step of: based on the local information, deferring said telephone call (see col. 8, lines 23-25; col. 7, lines 18-25), where the calling subscriber can deferred such as being directed to an answering machine. The combination of Rignell, Seppo, and Wang does not specifically disclose having the feature which results in placing the call at an appropriate time as defined by at least one the calling party and the called party.

However, the examiner maintains that the feature which results in placing the call at an appropriate time as defined by at least one the calling party and the called party was well known in the art, as taught by Moon.

In the same field of endeavor, Moon discloses the feature which results in placing the call at an appropriate time as defined by at least one the calling party and the called party (see col. 5, line 18 - col. 6, line 7; col. 7, lines 4-9; Figs. 1, 7), where the portable intelligent communications device (10) can automatically place a call by scheduling the call according to time ranges.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rignell, Seppo, Wang, and Moon to have the feature which results in placing the call at an appropriate time as defined by at least one the calling party and the called party, in order to automatically initiate a call to a recipient depending on the local time of such recipient, as taught by (see col. 1, lines 63-64; col. 2, lines 9-12).

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-10, 12-13, 15-16, and 18-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by the amended language and/or new limitations.

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully disagrees as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims for relevant citations and comments in this section).

***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIE J. DANIEL JR whose telephone number is (571)272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/W. J. D., Jr./

WJD, Jr.  
28 March 2008

/Charles N. Appiah/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617